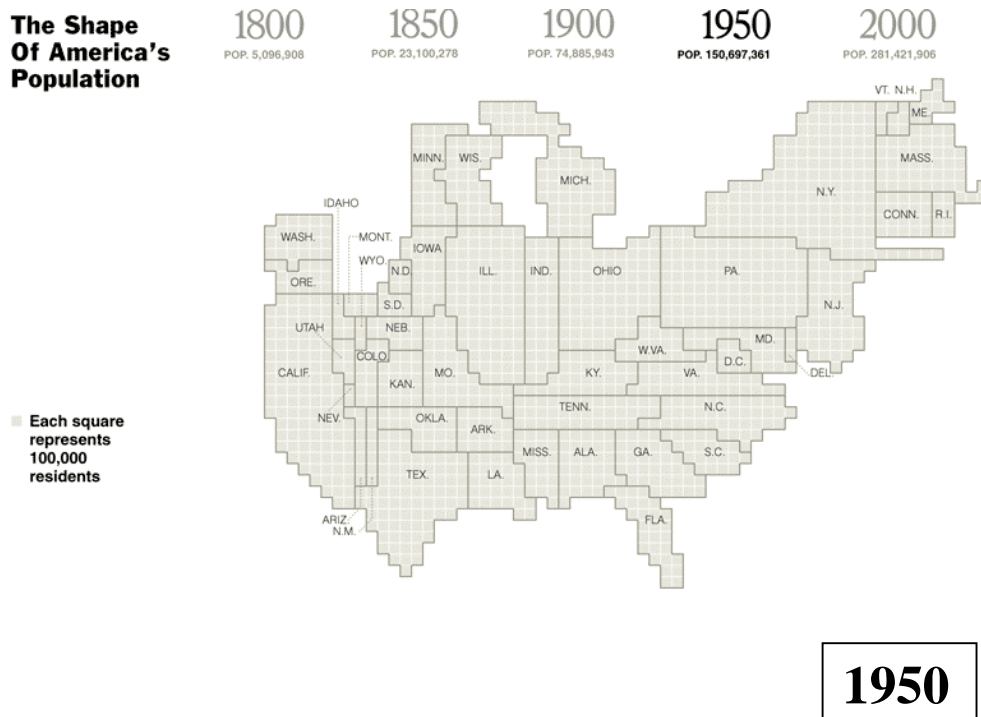


POPULATION GROWTH IN THE SCAG REGION, 1950-2025

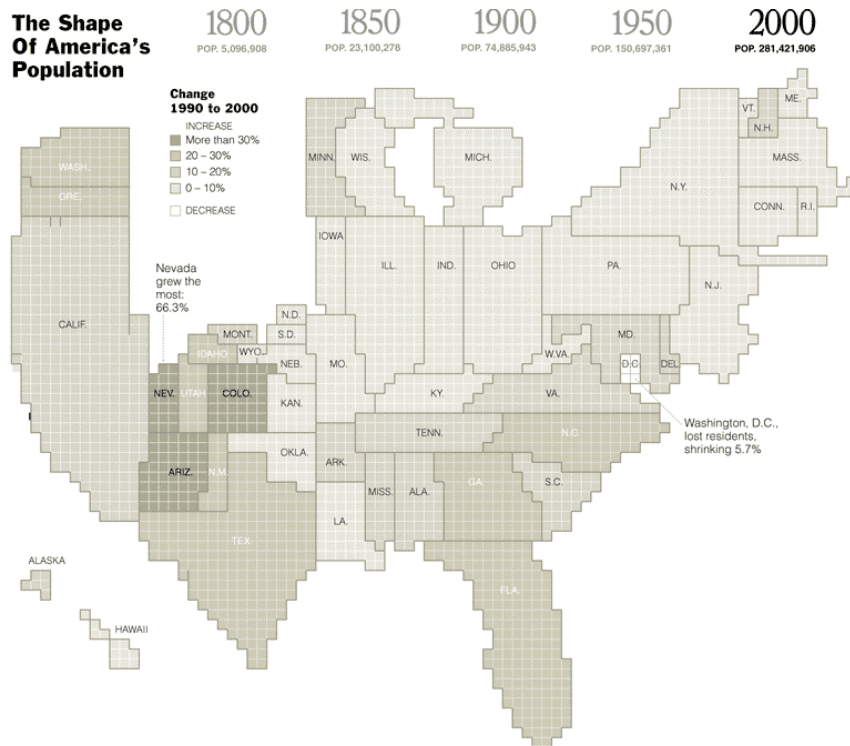
Summary

Over the last fifty years, the population living in the six-county Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) region has more than doubled. About half (49%) of the State of California's population lives in the SCAG planning area. On the national level, that is about one in every seventeen people living in the United States in 2000 call southern California home. In 1950, one in thirty people living in the United States lived in the SCAG region. The national growth in population has been experienced first hand in southern California.



Source: New York Times

In the SCAG region, the greatest percentage growth in the population has been in Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. Los Angeles County is the largest county population-wise and it has added the most residents in this time period. But, its percentage share of the regional population has fallen sharply over the last half century from 83% in 1950 to 58% in 2000. Looking forward to 2025, the region may add another six million new residents. Los Angeles County still will be the home to the majority of these added residents. The Inland Empire counties will see the greatest percentage growth in population. By 2025, one in four SCAG residents will live in the Inland Empire. In 1950, one in ten Southlanders lived in the inland valleys and desert areas.



2000

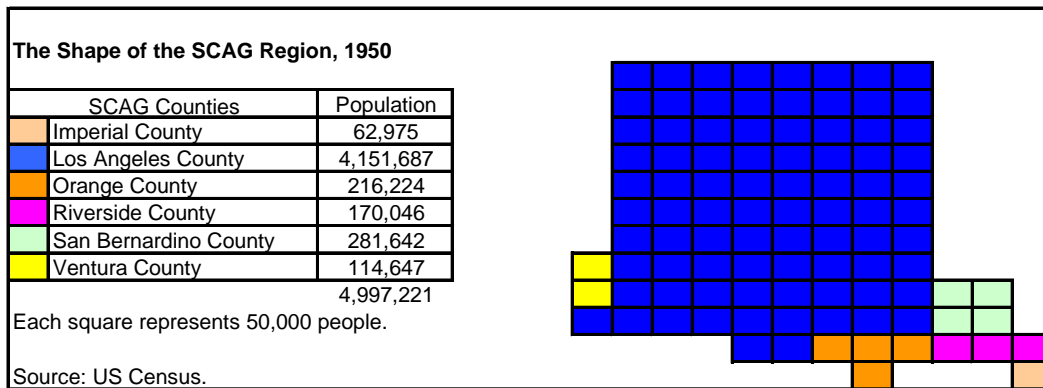
Source: New York Times

Introduction

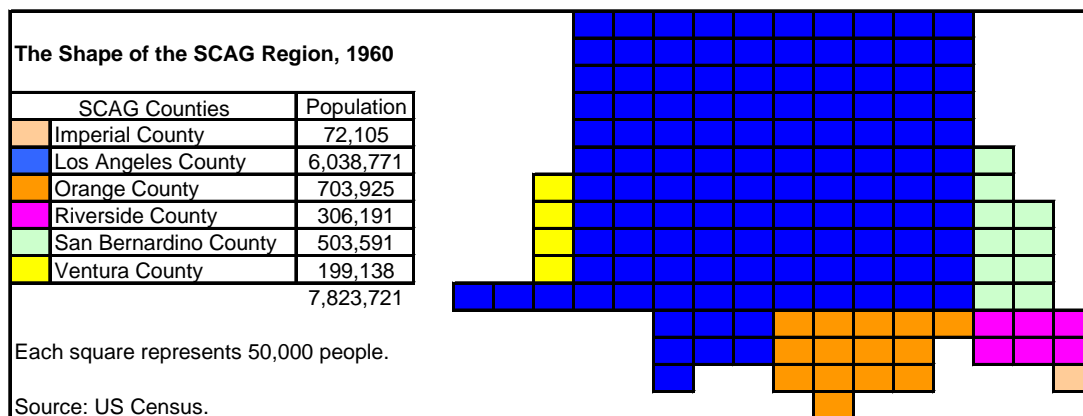
This paper depicts the shape of the SCAG population from 1950 to 2025 using cartograms. These cartograms keep the same relative shape and location for the six SCAG counties, while manipulating the size of each county to reflect the county's population. Cartograms represent the region in square blocks, each of which represents a population of 50,000 people. These blocks are then organized to represent the shape of the county. The focus is on where the population has been added between each time period. The population is listed in the legend to the left of each cartogram. Population figures for 1950 to 2000 are U.S. Census data. The projections for 2025 are data from SCAG's 2001 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).

Findings

The nation and southern California population began to grow rapidly with the post-World War II boom. GIs returning from World War II saw southern California as the place to achieve the American dream by buying Federal Housing Administration insured home loans, while the Federal Highway Administration built "freeways" to connect these new towns to existing population centers. Favorable reviews of the region as portrayed in the movies fueled Americans' desire to move west. As of 1950, Los Angeles County was the population center in the region. The remaining five counties had little development and little population. The Los Angeles County population consisted of 83% of the population of the six-county SCAG region, Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties.

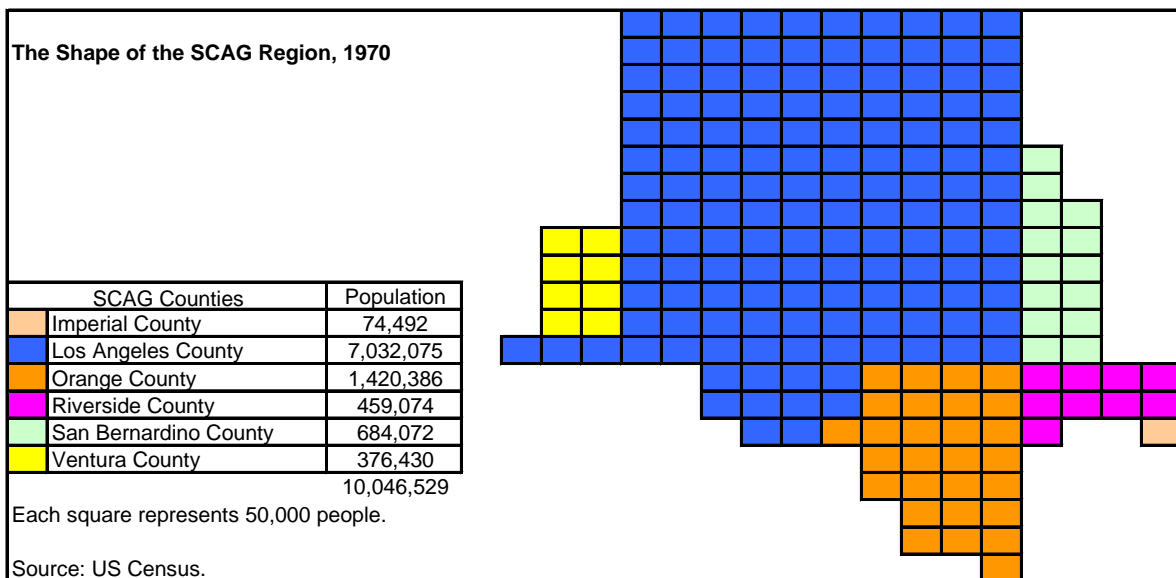


Orange County boomed from 1950 to 1960, as the county's population grew 226%. The desirable real estate, good climate, savvy marketing of the region, and the hope of the American dream fueled this growth. Disneyland opened in Anaheim in 1955 and its success contributed to putting Orange County on the national map. Orange County's share of the regional population increased from 4% to 9%. Riverside County (80%), San Bernardino County (79%), and Ventura County (74%), also experienced rapid growth in this ten-year period. Los Angeles County population grew by 45% and the county consisted of 77% of the region's population.

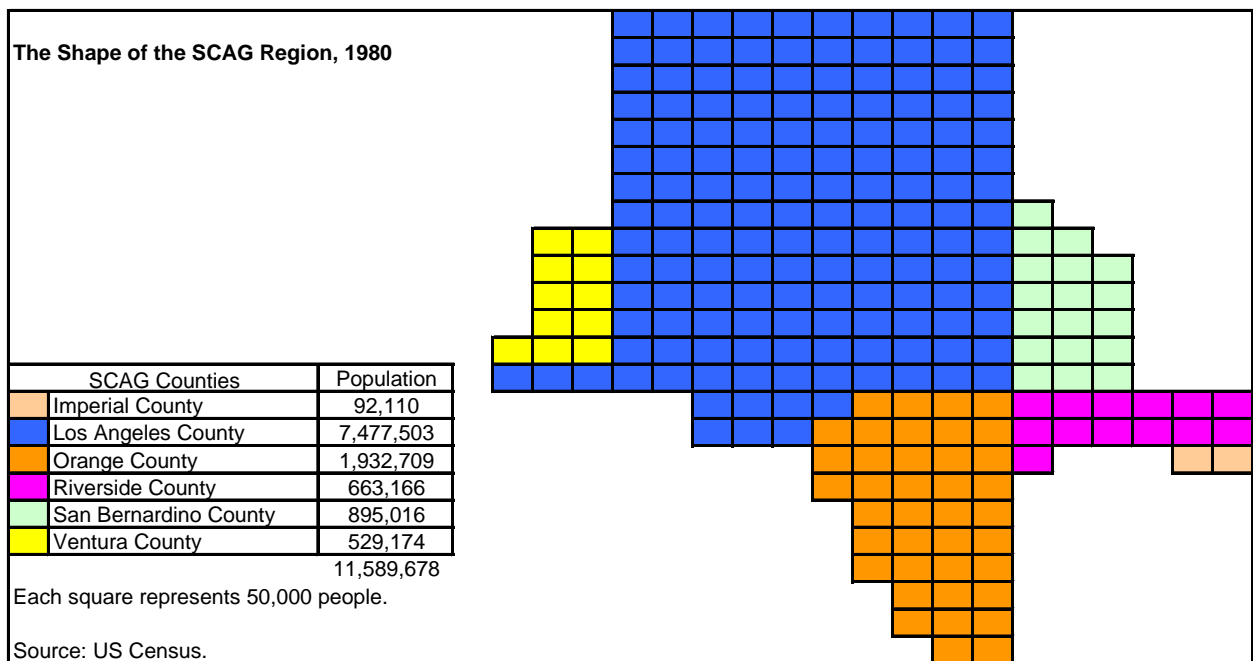


From 1960 to 1970, Orange County continued its phenomenal growth by more than doubling its population, making it the second county in the region with over one million inhabitants. The opening of the University of California, Irvine, which graduated its first class in 1965, fueled growth. This brought more population and more jobs to the county. With the opening of the Santa Ana Freeway, travel to and from the county became easier. Newport Beach and Balboa Island became popular vacation destinations.

Ventura County hit its peak for percentage increase in growth, growing 89% between 1960 and 1970. Los Angeles County still was home to 70% of the region's population. Orange County began to emerge as a significant population center with 14% of the region's population. Between 1950 and 1970, the region's population doubled.

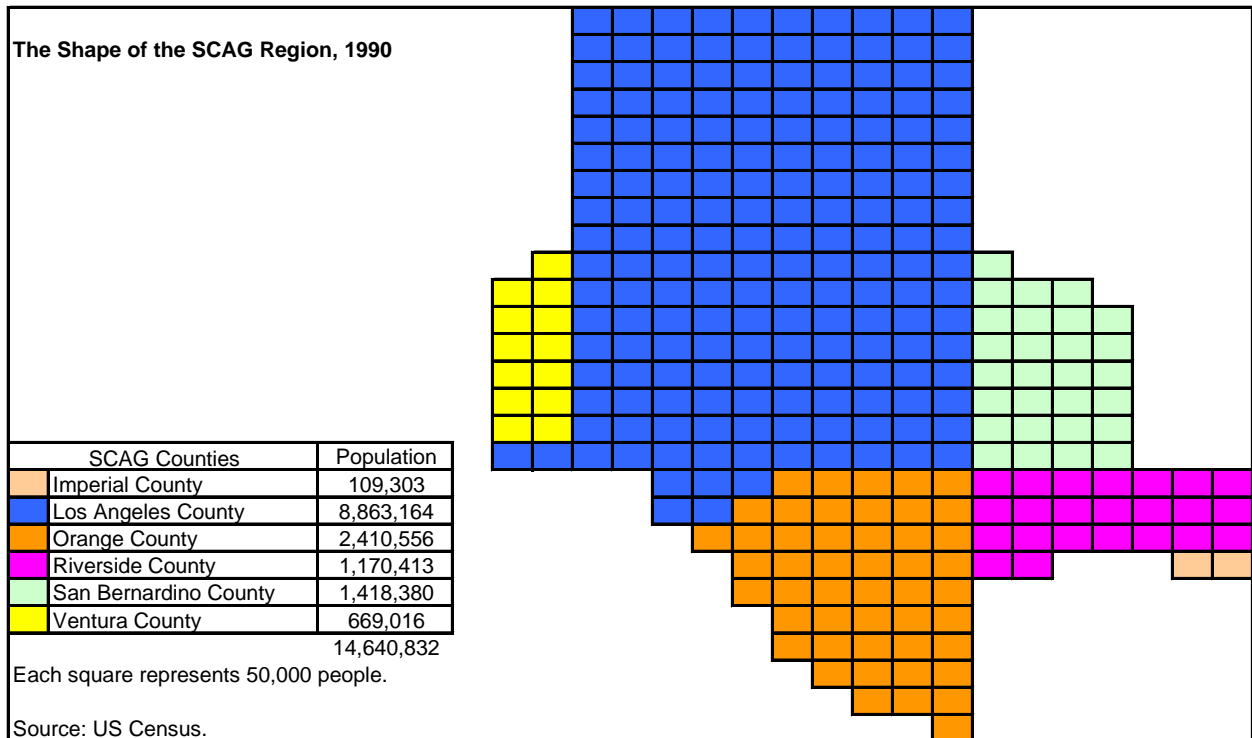


Growth slowed throughout the region between 1970 and 1980, with the one exception being in Imperial County. Imperial County had its first significant period of growth (24%), while the rest of the region saw its growth slow. Los Angeles County's growth slowed the most from the previous decade, to 6%.



Between 1980 and 1990, Ventura County residents began to vote for growth controls in the county. Orange County growth slowed again as available green space began to fill up. Population growth expanded eastward into the Inland Empire as both San Bernardino and Riverside Counties eclipsed the one million mark in population. The population of San Bernardino County consisted of 10% of the regional total in 1990, and Los Angeles

County consisted of 61%, still by the far the largest. In 1990, the region's population was nearly three times what it was in 1950.



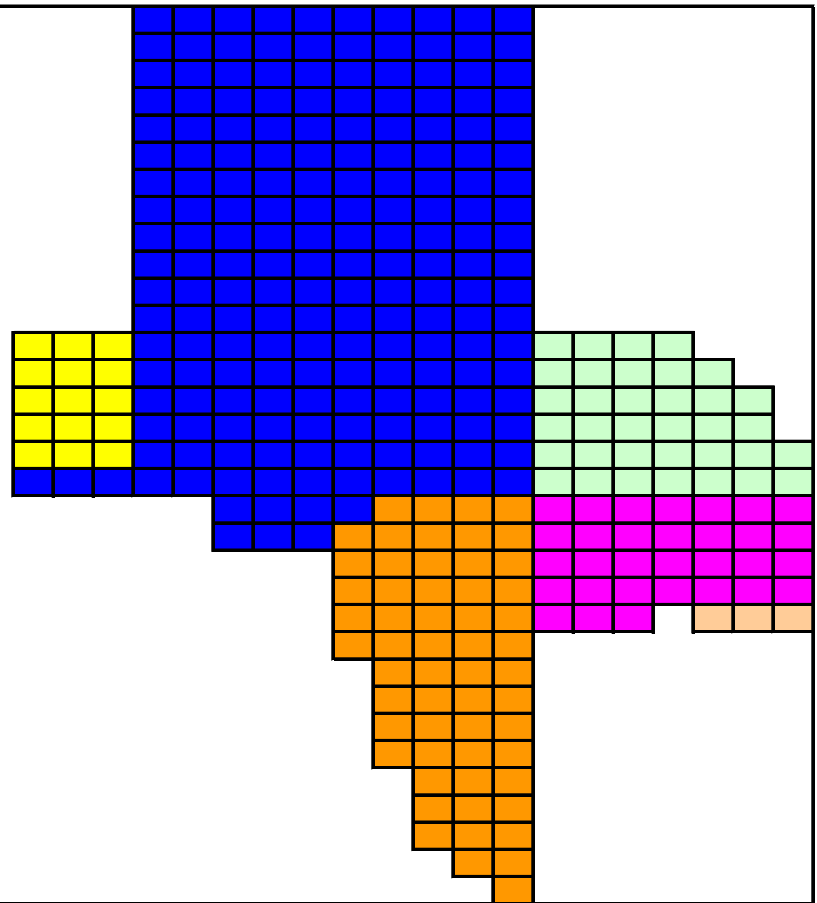
The 2000 census shows a continued decentralization of the SCAG population as Los Angeles County grew the least between 1990 and 2000 and Riverside, Imperial, and San Bernardino Counties grew the fastest. The percentage growth during this time period is only half as great as the rapid growth experienced in previous decades. However, even with the low percentage increase, the region still added almost two million new residents. Orange County and Riverside County both increased one percentage point in terms of where the population resides. The region as a whole had the smallest decade of growth of this fifty-year review.

The Shape of the SCAG Region, 2000

| SCAG Counties | Population |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Imperial County | 142,361 |
| Los Angeles County | 9,519,338 |
| Orange County | 2,846,289 |
| Riverside County | 1,545,387 |
| San Bernardino County | 1,709,434 |
| Ventura County | 753,197 |
| 16,516,006 | |

Each square represents 50,000 people.

Source: US Census.



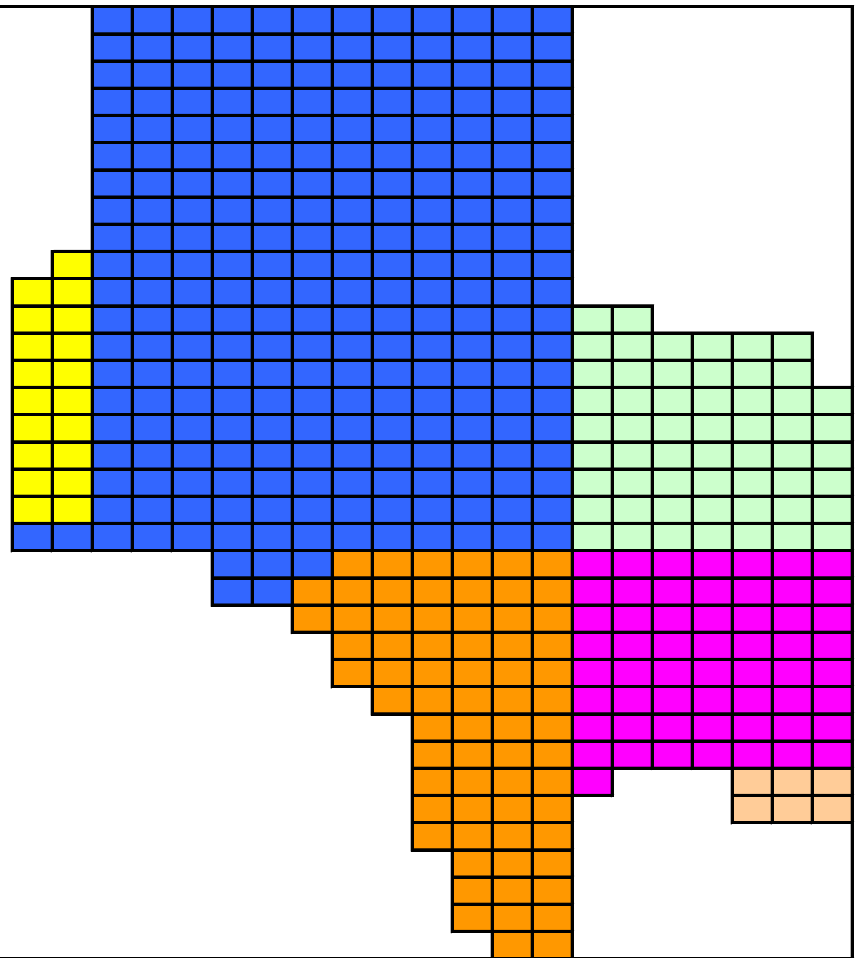
The major observation as one looks forward to the 2025 projections is the continued distribution of the population to areas outside the core of the region. Not only is Los Angeles County losing its percentage share of the regional population, but Orange County is projected to lose two percentage points of its share of the region's population and Ventura County is projected to lose one percentage point. The Inland Empire is the recipient, gaining a greater share of the region's population. Riverside County is projected to pass San Bernardino County in population by 2025. Riverside County will consist of 13% of the regional population, and San Bernardino County will consist of 12% of the regional population. In 2025, a quarter of the region will live in the Inland Empire. Orange County is projected to experience the least population growth in the region. Los Angeles County is projected to be the most populous county in the region, but its percentage of the total population will continue to ledge downward, to 54% in 2025.

The Shape of the Projected SCAG Region, 2025

| SCAG Counties | Population |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Imperial County | 317,733 |
| Los Angeles County | 12,338,465 |
| Orange County | 3,416,034 |
| Riverside County | 2,833,689 |
| San Bernardino County | 2,786,936 |
| Ventura County | 951,080 |
| | 22,643,937 |

Each square represents 50,000 people.

Source: SCAG 2001 RTP



The shape of population growth has changed considerably over the last fifty years and will continue to change in the next twenty-five years. Los Angeles has long been the dominant county in the region. In 1950, Los Angeles County was home to four out of five southern California residents and all other counties were largely undeveloped. Los Angeles County reached its peak in percentage growth between 1950 and 1960. Since that time, although the population has continued to grow, it often has been at a slower rate than the other counties, first, with the oil crisis of the 1970s and then during the recession of the early 1990s. Today, little developable green land remains for future population growth to expand in southern Los Angeles County, which has been the historic population center of the region.

As a result of population leaving Los Angeles County, Orange County was the next area to grow as citizens left the city for suburban living. Orange County saw tremendous growth between 1950 and 1970 with new access via freeways, new tourist destinations in Disneyland, Newport Beach, and Balboa Island, and new educational opportunities and subsequent job opportunities through the University of California, Irvine.

With residentially zoned land dwindling in Los Angeles and Orange Counties, the next expansion was to the Inland Empire. Riverside and San Bernardino Counties are going through their growth spurt now. With available land and lower housing prices than the

coastal counties, the Inland Empire is attracting many new residents. By 2025, one out of four people living in the SCAG region will live in the Inland Empire.

Ventura County grew at a considerable rate from 1950 to 1980. The county never had the growth spurt like the other counties surrounding Los Angeles County. There are several reasons for this. The population center for the region has been moving consistently east of the City of Los Angeles, making it further and further from Ventura County. Growth has occurred east, not west, of earlier development. Ventura County relates with Santa Barbara County and the environmental movement that began in Santa Barbara County. Agricultural preservation laws limited some development of the county. Since its growth from 1950 to 1980, citizens have enacted a number of growth controls to preserve farmland and open space. Growth is expected in Ventura County, but growth will be the second slowest, higher only than Orange County, as the region looks toward 2025.

Imperial County is a rural county and will remain that way in the future. There will be population growth there, and percent-wise, the region will more than double in population by 2025. Even with this population increase, the county will only consist of 1% of the SCAG region's population.

Overall, the region has more than doubled since 1950. Orange County grew by over 1200%, yet Los Angeles County added the most population during the fifty-year time period. Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties all saw tremendous growth. The projections depict this growth continuing in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. As the region continues to mature in the next twenty-five years, the population growth rate will slow. However, an additional 120 square blocks representing six million new residents will be added to the region.

SCAG Region Growth Trends, 1950-2025

| County | Population 1950 | Population 2000 | Percent Growth 1950-2000 | Population Added 1950-2000 | Projected Population 2025 | Percent Growth 2000-2025 | Population Added 2000 2025 |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Imperial | 62,975 | 142,361 | 126% | 79,386 | 317,733 | 123% | 175,372 |
| Los Angeles | 4,151,687 | 9,519,338 | 129% | 5,367,651 | 12,338,465 | 30% | 2,819,127 |
| Orange | 216,224 | 2,846,289 | 1216% | 2,630,065 | 3,416,034 | 20% | 569,745 |
| Riverside | 170,046 | 1,545,387 | 809% | 1,375,341 | 2,833,689 | 83% | 1,288,302 |
| San Bernardino | 281,642 | 1,709,434 | 507% | 1,427,792 | 2,786,936 | 63% | 1,077,502 |
| Ventura | 114,647 | 753,197 | 557% | 638,550 | 951,080 | 26% | 197,883 |
| Total | 4,997,221 | 16,516,006 | 231% | 11,518,785 | 22,643,937 | 37% | 6,127,931 |

Source: U.S. Census and SCAG 2001 RTP